

ABSTRAK

ANALISIS KEPATUHAN MINUM OBAT ANTI TUBERKULOSIS (OAT) TERHADAP KEBERHASILAN TERAPI PADA PASIEN TUBERKULOSIS SENSITIF OBAT DI RUMAH SAKIT MUHAMMADIYAH AHMAD DAHLAN KOTA KEDIRI

Tuberkulosis atau dikenal dengan “*tuberkel bacilli*” (TB) adalah suatu penyakit menular langsung yang disebabkan karena kuman *Mycobacterium Tuberculosis*. Tuberkulosis menjadi penyakit menular utama yang menyebabkan kematian diseluruh dunia. WHO juga mengidentifikasi pentingnya mencapai tingkat kepatuhan pasien yang tinggi dalam pengobatan TB untuk mengendalikan penyebaran penyakit ini. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengukur sejauh mana pasien tuberculosi di Rumah Sakit Muhammadiyah Ahmad Dahlan Kota Kediri mematuhi pengobatan sehingga keberhasilan terapi OAT dapat tercapai.

Desain penelitian ini adalah kuantitatif dengan rancangan penelitian *cohort retrospektif*. Populasi penelitian ini semua penderita TB Paru yang telah melakukan pengobatan TB Paru selama 6 bulan di Rumah Sakit Muhammadiyah Ahmad Dahlan Kota Kediri sebanyak 42 orang. Sampel menggunakan total population. Analisis data menggunakan analisis tabulasi silang (*crosstab*) dengan uji *chi square*.

Hasil penelitian diketahui pasien dengan kepatuhan tinggi sebanyak 18 orang (43%), sedang sebanyak 19 orang (45%), rendah sebanyak 5 orang (12%) dan mayoritas pasien sembuh sebanyak 41 orang (98%), tidak sembuh sebanyak 1 orang (2%). Hasil uji *chi-square* diketahui nilai *p-value* $0,023 < 0,005$.

Kesimpulan dalam penelitian ini adalah ada hubungan kepatuhan minum obat anti tuberculosi (OAT) dengan keberhasilan terapi. Disarankan kepada pihak rumah sakit untuk lebih memperhatikan dan memberikan motivasi kepada pasien untuk menjalani pengobatan sampai sembuh.

Kata Kunci : Kepatuhan Minum Obat, Pasien TB, Keberhasilan Terapi.

ABSTRACT

ANALYSIS OF COMPLIANCE WITH ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS DRUG (OAT) THERAPY ON THE SUCCESS OF TREATMENT IN DRUG-SENSITIVE TUBERCULOSIS PATIENTS AT MUHAMMADIYAH AHMAD DAHLAN HOSPITAL, KEDIRI CITY

Tuberculosis, also known as "tubercle bacilli" (TB), is a directly transmissible disease caused by the *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* bacteria. Tuberculosis is a leading infectious disease that causes death worldwide. The WHO also identifies the importance of achieving a high level of patient compliance in TB treatment to control the spread of this disease. This study aims to measure the extent to which tuberculosis patients at Muhammadiyah Ahmad Dahlan Hospital in Kediri City adhere to their treatment, thus achieving the success of OAT (Anti-Tuberculosis Drugs) therapy. The results of this study are expected to provide insights into the relationship between medication adherence and treatment success in drug-sensitive TB patients, as well as offer recommendations for improving patient compliance in TB treatment.

The design of this study is quantitative, utilizing a retrospective cohort research design. The study population consists of all pulmonary tuberculosis (TB) patients who have undergone TB treatment for six months at Muhammadiyah Ahmad Dahlan Hospital in Kediri City, totaling 42 individuals. The sample was taken using a total population sampling method. Data analysis was conducted using cross-tabulation analysis with a chi-square test.

The results of the study revealed that 18 patients (43%) had high adherence, 19 patients (45%) had moderate adherence, and 5 patients (12%) had low adherence. The majority of patients, 41 individuals (98%), were cured, while 1 patients (2%) were not cured. The chi-square test results showed a p-value of $0.023 < 0.005$.

The conclusion of this study is that there is a correlation between adherence to anti-tuberculosis (OAT) medication and the success of therapy. It is recommended that the hospital pays closer attention and provides motivation to patients to continue their treatment until full recovery.

Keywords: Medication Adherence, TB Patients, Treatment Success.